LIVELY SCENES OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DINNER.

REFERENCES BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. JAMES H. HOYT, DR. JOHN S. WHITE AND OTHERS TO THE SPANISH SITUATION RE-CEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM

There was another significant outburst of patriotism last evening at the sixth annual dinner of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The dinner was held at | Manchu dynasty and save the Central provinces | Olivette. Chaplain Chidwick is revising the list Delmonico's, and the occasion was the eve of the 116th anniversary of the fall of the Ministry the plot emanates from the mandarins, who are

or less directly upon the subject that just now the provincial satraps, they are helpless. occupies the public mind to the exclusion of al-States and Spain. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the society, presided with characteristic grace, and at the table sat Andrew H. Green. Edwin S. Barrett, James H. Hoyt, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Augustus W. Peters, Dr. John S. White, Addison B. Colvin, Randolph Guggenheimer, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, William E. Curtis, Congressman Robert W. Taylor, President McKinley's successor in Congress; Professor Arthur M. Wheeler, of Yale, and Ferdinand W. Peck.

Every mention of the incidents that have been making history so rapidly since the Maine disaster was received with great enthusiasm, and one of the features of the evening was when Dr. John S. White, who spoke on "The Fall of the North Ministry," referred to the spontaneity of the enthusiasm manifested all over the country -in theatres, concert halls, almost in churches; point somebody started up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Immediately the National air was taken up all over the banquet hall, and the guests sang it through with all enthusiasm, foleine it up with a round of cheers.

Other speakers, while not interrupted in just this way, had frequently to pause while their hearers expressed their approval of their sentiments. James H. Royt made a spirited and eloquent speech on "The Patriots of 1898," and aroused the guests to great applause by his characterization of the stand President McKinley had taken, by his references to the \$50,000,-000 appropriation by Congress, to Captain Sigsbee's message to the American people, to the marine who reported so calmly to his captain amid the ruin of the Maine.

A RED, WHITE AND BLUE MENU. Even to the dinner proper there were patriotic frills. The menu card was white, with a border of red and blue, and a picture of the house where the first American flag was made, and the

ices came in miniature knapsacks.

Among the guests who sat about the small tables in the banquet-room were Lucius E. Chittenden, Dr. Landon C. Gray, Charles E. Adams, Professor N. Archibald Shaw, Robert R. Roosevelt, John Whitehead, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry Hall, Andrew Deyo, Andrew J. C. Foye, Walter S. Logan, Judge Chester B. McGlaughlin, Harrison Grey Fiske, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge William Rumsey, John R. Van Wormer, John H. Starin, Lee Phillips, Lieutenant Walter J. Sears, U. S. A., Theodore Sutro, Colgate Hoyt, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, John Elderkin, Ira Bliss-Stewart and S. Stanwood

A number of women occupied seats in the gallery, and were no less interested in what went on below than those who took a more active part in it. Among them were Mrs. Henry Hall, Mrs. H. Seymour Houghton, Miss Virginia Houghton, Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart and Miss Mar-LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

and proposed the health of the President, which was drunk standing, and followed by enthusiastle cheers, after which Mr. Depew read the following letter of regret from the President:

Executive Mansion.

Washington, March 18, 1888.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 18th instant and am very sorry that the great pressure upon my time just now will prevent me from giving myself the pleasure of being with you at the sixth annual banquet of your society, the invitation to which was so cordially conveyed in your behalf by Colonel Calhoun.

I am very glad, however, to extend my hearty greetings to the members of the society and their guests. With best wishes, believe me sincerely yours.

WALTER S. LOGAN, Chairman, etc., No. 38 William-st., New-York City.

A letter of regret from Joseph Jefferson was also read, the famous actor declaring the conviction that any Yankee was more than a match

for any Fandango

MR. DEPEWS INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. Depew, on rising to begin the after-dinner speaking, was greeted with the utmost cordiality. Opening, as usual, with a string of witticisms, he lost little time in getting down to the serious part of his address. He dwelt first upon the fact that the annual dinner of the society always commemorated some significant event in American history The line was followed last night, he pointed out, by recalling the anniversary of a crisis in the history of Great Britain which was of momentous consequence to both the United States and England. Elaborating upon this point later in his speech, Mr. Depew drew attention to the fact that Spain had neglected the lesson taught to England when she lost the American colonies by refusing them home rule and self-government.

Mr. Depew's address was substantially as fol-

lows:

In 152 two boys were born who were destined to influence beyond any other men of their period and aimost of any period, the history of the world and the historiness of the human race. One had all the advantages that birth, rank, education and position would give him in Great Britain, and the other and the same apportunities in the New World. One, by education, hadds of mind and association, embedded the sprit of the gas, the other, the awakened spirit of the gas. The one was Lord North, the other deerge Washington. (Applause, blood North was a believer in the autocratic ability of the Middle Ages. He believed in the divine right of kings and in the concentration of the Benrhous. His great shifty and high character only gave him a larger place and opportunity for the encroachment of his ideas and the missading of his king. Washington oreathed the air of freedom in the fields and the forests of the New World. On the farm, at the hustings in the Legislature, in politics and he was he missading of his king. Washington oreathed the air of freedom in the fields and the forests of the New World. On the farm, at the hustings in the Legislature, in politics and he was he missade with the people. He early learned their intelligence with the people. He early learned their intelligence with the people, and religious liberty was taught him by example and precept usual, far hevend his years of his contemporaries he knew the meaning of liberty was taught him by each political properties. The chief world was the learned the missade with the people. He early learned their intelligence with the unit of the people. He early learned their intelligence between the United States and Great Principles of the Born of the learned the magnetic forms of the people. The chief and the world of the magnetic forms of the meaning of the magnetic forms of the meaning of the m

In the ordering of the great state of Conservatives, lacame the most dangerous of revolutionists, while weshington the leader of the Revolution became the embedimen of conservation. Lord North, by enforcing the ediers of arbitrary power, created a revolt which lost to the British crown the greater part of its colonial messessions. Incumurated the error of political exampion and created the democracy which drove him from power and ultimately elevated to the control of the destines of his country the masses of his countrymen, whom he had so distrusted and despised. Washington guided a revolt against authority, government and law so wisely, so conservatively and with such farmers that upon the rules of the Government which he destroyed and ine laws which he defice, he half a repulli, with the rights of life of liberty, of pappiness and of property so embedded in its Constitution that the institutions of the Initied States alone of all nations of Christendom have survived the shock of the social and political evolutions of the nineteenth century. (Appaasse.)

AFTER ONE HUNDRED YEARS. After one hundred years Lord North is remem-hered only because his ashes fertilize free institu-

Continued on seventh page.

OUTBURSTS OF PATRIOTICM, PLOTTING REBELLION IN CHINA.

A FORMIDABLE CONSPIRACY SAID TO BE THE WORK OF MANDARINS.

London, March 19 .- A dispatch from Shanghai, received here to-day, says a conspiracy, with the object of bringing about a rebellion, has been started by Chinese officials of various ranks at Chang-Sha, in the Province of Hu-Nan. It is said to have spread to all the provinces bordering on the Yang-tse-Klang, and fears are expressed that it may prove to be the most wreck of the Maine. formidable since the Taiping rebellion. It is professedly a patriotic movement to overthrow the sent to Key West this afternoon on the steamer from European control. But it is suspected that alarmed at the prospect of a diversion of part The list of speakers included several men of | of their pickings to pay the interest on the new National prominence, and nearly all of their loan. The Peking authorities are cognizant of teasts were such as to lead them to touch more | the movement, but, distrusting the loyalty of

The conspirators are said to have approached most all others-the relations of the United British subjects with inducements to join in the

rebellion, and they have also offered large sums of money for arms.

There was an important Cabinet conference this morning, in continuation of yesterday's discussion of the Chinese question. It is reported that Great Britain requests Russia to give guarantees that the warships of the world will be allowed free entry into Pert Arthur. Great Britain in this matter is ostensibly acting at instance of China.

MAY BE TRYING TO WRECK THE LOAN. SUSPICIONS ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH DE-MANDS ON CHINA.

Peking, March 19.-The recent inactivity of the Russians at Peking is explained by the fact that the negotiations have again been transferred to St. Petersburg, owing to the difficulties encountered

The coincidence of the French demands being presented on the eve of the emission of the Chinese loan in London is much commented upon, and it is loan in London is much commented upon, and it is assected that France and Russia are trying their best to wreck the loan. Upon the occasion of the last visit of the French Ambussador to the Chinese Foreign Offlice the Chinese refused to accede to the French proposals, and the Ambussador said that when he next visited the Foreign Office he would present stronger arguments, and would even threaten active operations from Tonquin and the forcibic seizure of a coaling station.

The general ophicon here is that it is impossible to disregard the persistent rumors, circulating in well-informed circles, that Russia has abandoned her attempts to lease Port Arthur, but has not ceased her negotiations regarding Tallen-Wan.

Paris, March 13.—It is officially denied that France

Paris, March 19.-It is officially denied that France lemands a Frenchman as Director of the Chinese

A semi-official statement has been issued saying A semi-omical statement has been the demands of the French Government in China and the Chinese lean. The French demands reached Peking at the beginning of the mouth, and the negotiations were immediately transferred to Paris, where they are proceeding between the Chinese Minister, Tehing Tehang, and M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister. The French charge that there is no occasion to threaten or menace China with the forcible seizure of a coaling station.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

SAID TO BE APPRECIABLY WORSE-LORD SALIS-BURY BETTER.

London, March 19 .- "The Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon says Mr. Gladstone's general condition is

appreciably worse. It adds:
"It was his own wish to be moved to Hawarden with as little delay as possible. Whatever the precise nature of the facial pains, neuralgia or the presence of some unhealthy growth, there can be no doubt that, though intermittent, they have occasioned severe suffering, and it necessarily follows that his physical powers and heart's action have become gravely enfeobled."

The health of the Marquis of Salisbury has much

PRESIDENT FAURE'S VISIT TO DIJON.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL REPUSES TO BEAR THE EXPENSE.

Madrid, March 19 .- In the course of the summer, M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, proposed going to the Cote d'Or to unveil a monuhonor of his murdered predecessor, M. Sadi Carnot; but the Municipal Council of Dijon has just refused to raise the money required for the Presidential visit; first, until the State has repaid what it owes to the city of Dijon; second, until all what it owes to the city of Dijon; second, until all disputes between the Prefecture and the municipality have ceased, and until the Prefect has agreed to give his approval to all the proposals of the Council, which so far he has refused.

The proceedings in the Council were of a lively character, some members, referring to the manner in which the commutation of the death sentence passed on Pacotte, who had murdered four persons at Ruffey, was received in the Cote d'Or, facetiously shouted:

"If the President wants to come, let him be re-ceived by the inhabitants of Ruffey."

IN HONOR OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

PROPOSED MILLENARY CELEBRATION TO BE

HELD IN ENGLAND.

London, March 19.-At a large and influential meeting just held at the Mansion House a resolu-tion was passed in favor of a national millenary commemoration of King Alfred the Great (who was born in 849 at Wantage, Berkshire, and who died in 961 and was buried at Winchester), including the erection of a memorial at Winchester. The Lord Mayor, Horaito David Davis, presided, and among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, able James Bryce, Fredrick Harrison, the author of "The Millenary of King Alfred"; Sir John Lubbock Winchester expressed the belief that all the Engment, adding that it was particularly a celebration in which "our American cousins might unite to honor a common ancestor." The Mayor further rehonor a common ancestor." The Mayor further remarked that he had written to President McKinley and had received a reply to the effect that he felt great individual interest in the celebration.

Queen Victoria wrote a letter approving of the movement, and similar letters were received from the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wolseley, Lord Rosebery, John Ruskin, A. J. Baifour and others.

Louis Dyer, of the Chicago Historical Society, made a speech "as a descendant of the Puritans." He defended them against the charge of rifling the graves of the Wessex Knights, and said lovers of English history in the United States were greatly interested in the proposed memorial.

The United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, has been placed on the committee appointed to promote the movement.

Mr. Davitt retorts with a letter, which will be published on Monday, buttressing his statement that the ruling classes are hostile to America. He quotes the "organs of the aristocracy" during the Venezuela dispute, and inquires now they can be reconciled with "the present hypocritical profes-sions of friendship toward the Republic." Continuing, Mr. Davitt asserts the right of

Continuing. Mr. Davitt asserts the right of Irishmen to voice independent views of Great Bittain's foreign policy. "In spite of the wishes of the English friends of Home Rule," and asserts that the Anglo-Saxon in America is a myth, and makes the statement that Irishmen. Germans, Freichmen, Dutchmen and Norweslans constitue three-fourths of the Americans of to-day, adding that the children of these races "will not permit their Government to form an alliance with that Power which is distrusted by every civilized people, an alliance which would seriously impair the unique moral influence she exercises among all nations, owing to her pacific and non-aggressive international policy."

Mandolins and Guitars. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av.—

AT THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

MAINE WRECK.

BODIES TAKEN TO KEY WEST-MISS BARTON'S RE-QUEST OF THE SPANIARDS-THE TACON

Havana, March 19 .- One 6-inch gun and a valuable cable were recovered to-day from the

The bodies of two of the Maine victims were of the bodies thus far taken from the wreck. He inclines to the belief that a larger number has been recovered than has been stated, but will know positively as to this in a few days.

Troops left Matanzas City yesterday to make a reconnoisance of the Cuban coast to the eastern extremity of the island.

Miss Clara Barton after calling upon Captain-General Blanco at his suggestion visited the heads of the Colonial Covernment. The Autonomists treated her with such distinguished courtesy that she broached to them the subject of the alignment of lands to poor Cubans, energing | called on the Secretary to tell him of their per to furnish their houses from America, and also to superintend any colonies thus formed. Miss Barton was told that the matter would be carefully considered. After she had left the officials said: "We are Spanish; does she think she can make Yankees of us? Her desire must be to Americanize the creoles.'

Humanity," "La Lucha" to-day refers to the fact that Spain is entertaining the people with carnival, and Cuba is deeply interested coming elections, while the United States to be entirely devoted to humanity. The editorial says the relief work is so widespread and so greatly varied here that it is impossible not to suspect that there is some other motive for charity, and hints at a desire to Ameri-

canize Cuba

The paper says of Miss Barton's offer to build houses for the sufferers that "in time these might grow into Yankee colonies, with the Stars and Stripes floating from each house." The editorial is written in a good-humored tone.

The few Americans who arrived by to-day's steamer expressed surprise at the tranquil are pervading the city. To-day, being St. Joseph's Day, was generally observed as a holiday. All the business houses were closed.

Tickets for this evening's performance at the Tacon Theatre costing \$400 were given by the Navy Committee this afternoon to the commander of the Austrian warship Donau, now

mander of the Austrian warship Donau, now here, as the representative of a great and friendly nation, and "with the admiration and love of the most virtuous Queen Regent," who At a meeting held at the palace yesterday of

At a meeting neid at the passes yesterday of the committee approinted to secure funds for the Spanish Navy Captain-General Blanco was elected president. He said he would use all of his influence to induce the officials, military, civil and municipal, to make monthly contri-butions to augment the naval fund. The func-tion in aid of the Navy which takes these tition in aid of the Navy, which takes place to-night, at the Tacon Theatre, will, it is believed, realize more than \$100,000 in gold. For a single

night, at the Tacon Theatre, will, it is believed, realize more than \$100,000 in gold. For a single admission to the gallery a cigar manufacturer of Havana paid \$1,200. The smallest price for general admission is \$10 in gold.

News of the result of the interview between General Pando and other delegates, and General Calixto Garcia. Sefor Masso, President of the Cuban Republic, and other insurgent leaders, is anxiously awaited here. There is no change in the belief held by the best posted men that all the propositions looking to the laying down the propositions looking to the laying down of their arms by the insurgents were rejected.

There is no doubt that a conference was held;
but, owing to the distance from Havana, and
also to the poor mail facilities, the result is not
yet known. Meanwhile all military operations in that part of Santa Clara Province have been suspended.

THE REPORT ABOUT PANDO UNTRUE. A YARN TO THE EFFECT THAT GARCIA HAD

Key West, Fla., March 19.-It is believed here that the rumor that General Pando has been taken

At the Cuban Junta the report that General Pando yesterday. A member of the Junta said that the story was probably untrue. He added that Spanish rals usually led their troops from the rear, and generals usually led their troops from the fear, and for that reason it was next to impossible to capture them. He added that the Cuban agents at Key West had probably allowed their hopes to run away with their reason.

At the office of the Spanish Consulate it was said that the report was a lie pure and simple.

COURT IN SESSION AGAIN.

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM KEY WEST-BATTLE SHIPS LEAVE TORTUGAS. Key West, March 19.-The United States Court of Inquiry into the loss of the battle-ship

Maine continued its session to-day on board the battle-ship Iowa. Judge-Advocate Marix came ashore later in the day. The Court apparently held a short session. The Survey steamer Bache arrived here this

morning from the Tortugas Islands.

The cruiser Montgomery sailed this morning for the Tortugas with 12-inch shells for the fleet. The battleships Massachusetts and Texas left the Tortugas Islands to-day for Hampton Roads

A FISHING SCHOONER WRECKED.

THE CREW SAVED-GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING SEASON.

St. John's, N. F., March 19.—The sealing schooler Greyhound arrived to-day at Till Cove from the ice fields in a badly damaged condition. She reports that the schooner Water Lily is a total wreck at Grey Island. The crew are safe. All the indications point to a successful fishing season. The weather conditions are favorable and seals are plentiful in Northern waters.

HEAVY FROSTS IN CALIFORNIA.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO THE EARLY FRUIT

San Francisco, March 19.-Reports from the central part of the State indicate that apricots, plums, almonds and cherries have been ruined by the heavy froats of the last few nights. The fruit which holds on the trees will not mature, as it has been frozen until it will eventually shrivel up. The orehards in the vicinity of Linden, Ledl and Campo will not produce sufficient early fruit for the families of the owners. The apricots in these sections are of a fine owners. The approons at a good price, so that the loss quality and command a good price, so that the loss to the orchard-owners will amount to thousands of delars. The late fruit is not affected.

Suisun, Cal. Morch 19.—In the last twenty-four hours the damage by frost has been serious. In the hours the damage by frost has been serious. In the Suisun Vailey it is estimated at \$150,000, and in Vaca Valley at \$250,000.

MERRIMAC MILLS MAY MOVE TO GEORGIA.

AN AGENT OF THE BIG LOWELL COTTON FACT BAID TO BE LOOKING FOR A SITE.

Atlanta, Go., March 13 (Special).—It is said on good authority here that the Merrimac Mills, of Lowell Mass, one of the largest and oldest cot-ton-manufacturing plants in the New-England States, will be moved to Georgia. Mr. Pead, who is representing the Merrimac Mills, was at Powder Springs to-day, and it is said that a deal has been practically concummated for the establishment of a cotton mill to employ four hundred operatives at that place at once. This plant will manufacture the grades of goods now made exclusively by the Merrimac Mills in Lowell, and in the mean time the immense plant will be moved from New-England to Powder Springs or some other site in Georgia to be decided upon.

Mr. Pend has been in Georgia several days, and, in company with Mr. Best, the Southern indus-trial agent, has visited several points, looking for trial agent, has visited several points, looking for a location for the mills. The Merrimac Mills, at Lowell employ thirty-six hundred operatives, and the contemplated move to the South is in consequence, it is alleged, of the better facilities for manufacturing the class of goods made by them, the proximity to the cotton fields and the cheaper labor being especially considered. The building of the plant for four hundred operatives will be begun within the next few weeks.

MAINE OFFICERS HEARD.

A SIX-INCH GUN RECOVERED FROM THE | THEY TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY LONG.

> NO REPORT FROM THE COURT OF INQUIRY BROUGHT BY THEM-GOOD PROSPECTS OF

> > O'HIGGINS-DEFENCE PREPARA-TIONS CONTINUE ACTIVELY. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 19 .- The arrival this morning in Washington of three of the commissioned officers on duty on the battle-ship Maine at the time of the fatal explosion in Havana Harbor and their presentation to Secretary Long and later to the President gave rise to passing rumors that the head of the party, Licutenant Blow, had brought with him from Key West a partial report from the Sampson Board of Inmiry, now in session there. These rumors, although circulated with some persistency, were promptly discredited by official dentals, the fact being that both Lieutenant Blow and his companions, Lieutenants Holman and Catlin, had simply come North on leave of absence, and only sonal experiences on board the ill-fated Maine.

Another important arrival from Havana and was sent by Secretary Long to Cuba two weeks ago to make a technical inspection of the wrecked battle-ship. Mr. Hoover had charge of nuch of the work on the Maine, and his intimate In a semi-satirical editorial, entitled "All for knowledge of her structure and designs eminently fitted him to aid in preparing drawings of the present state of the wreck. Constructor Hoover may have given the Secretary his own views about the causes which led to the Maine's destruction, but these views were purely personal and were not intended to reflect or anticipate the findings of the Sampson Court.

The Sampson report, as was said in these dispatches yesterday, is not likely to be received here before the middle of the week, and the date of its transmission to Congress is uncertain.

MAY SECURE TWO MORE WARSHIPS.

Late in the day the prospects became much brighter for the acquisition by the United States of two exceptionally fine foreign warships, the armored cruisers San Martino, belonging to the Argentine Republic, and the O'Higgins, belonging to Chill. The hope of getting these ships had been almost given up, but cable dispatches received to-day from Commander Brownson, in London, made the outlook more encouraging. Up to the close of office hours the actual purchase had not been concluded, but a high official summed up the situation by saying that the negotiations were getting "very hot."

The San Martino was originally built for the Italian Government and was then known as the Varese, but since her purchase by Argentina she has been renamed. Her dimensions are: Length, 328 feet; beam, 59 feet; draught, 24 displacement, 6,840 tons; horse-power, 13,000; speed, 19.98 knots. Her armament is two 8-inch rapid-fire guns mounted in barbettes and protected by hoods; ten 6-inch quickfire guns in a central redoubt; six 4.7-inch quickfire guns on the upper deck, and twenty-two smaller quick-fire guns on the upper deck. All the guns on the upper deck are protected by shell shields.

The O'Higgins is an armored cruiser of 8,500 tons, built at Elswick. Her dimensions are: Length, 400 feet; beam, 62 feet; draught, 22 feet; contract speed, 21% knots. Her armament consists of four 8-inch, ten 6-inch, and four 4.7inch Armstrong guns; eight 12-pounders, ten 6pounders, and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her protective deck is a belt of Harveyized steel seven inches thick. Her gunhouses for the 8inch guns and the casemates of the 6-inch guns are protected by six inches of nickel steel.

PUSHING EMERGENCY PREPARATIONS.

Both the Navy and War Departments contin contracts in all branches of armament are being made daily by the various bureaus. The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has contracted for 4,500,000 pounds of brown powder, which is probably the largest single order ever given. This was divided between the California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company. These concerns together are furnishing about 20,000 pounds daily, and within a week or so, it is expected, the capcaity of their works will be brought up to 40,000 pounds of powder daily. The order is sufficient in the aggregate to give 200 rounds for every gun affoat in the American Navy. and, with this large supply on hand, the Navy for the first time in years will be amply suppiled with powder.

SENATORS EAGER FOR NEWS.

An unusually large number of Senators took advantage of the fact that the Senate was not in session to-day to call on the Cabinet officers, with the hope of securing definite information as to the Cuban situation. They succeeded only in learning that the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry had not arrived, but that it was expected early next week.

Some of them found the high officials of the State Department deliberating on the line of policy to be pursued in case the report of the Naval Court should have the effect of entirely climinating the Maine incident from the situation. So strongly was this contingency dwelt upon that the inference was drawn by some of the Senatorial visitors that the Department had been led to believe, or had even been informed, that the report would full to connect the Spanish authorities or the Spaniards with the tragedy. Still, the State Department officials did not make positive declaration that such information was in their possession, rather advancing it as a tentative suggestion, and when pressed for information on this point replied that they only knew that the report was to come next week, and that they had no advance information of its contents. They seemed inclined to seek sugestions rather than to give opinions as to plans, apparently indicating that no definite ans, apparently indicating that no definite urse has been decided on pending the receipt

f the report. The House of Representatives passed without odivision this afternoon the bill drawn by Mr. Dingley, and reported from the Ways and Means Committee, providing for the free entry into this country of all naval and military supplies purchased abroad by the Government up to January 1, 1809. The same bill is pending in the Senate Committee on Finance, and will be reported favorably and passed next week. favorably and passed next week.

WORK ON THE NAVAL BILL So much time was required by the sub-commit-

tee on naval affairs to arrange the various details of the Naval Appropriation bill to-day that a meeting of the full committee could not he held to consider that measure. At a late hour this afternoon Chairman Boutelle said that hour this afternoon Chairman Boutelle said that the bill would be submitted to the full commit-tee for its judgment and approval on Monday merning, and that unless some unexpected ob-stacle should be encountered it would be re-ported to the House on that day. The sub-com-mittee to-day decided to recommend that a para-graph be inserted in the bill authorizing the building of a modern revenue gunboat to re-place the obsolete and antique as well as unplace the obsolete and antique as well as unserviceable revenue steamer Michigan, which has buffeted the waves and storms of the great lakes for more than half a century. It is estimated that the cost of the new vessel will be about \$200,000.

NOT THE BELGIAN TRAINING-SHIP.

Antwerp, March 19.-The Belgian Government training-ship Ville d'Anvers, which is reported to have been sunk on Wednesday morning, in colSPAIN'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

NO PROMISES OF AID SECURED FROM EITHER GERMANY OR AUSTRIA

Berlin, March 19.-In spite of denials, the

Queen Regent of Spain has repeatedly and strongly appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to exert his influence with the monarchs of Europe, particularly Emperor William, to secure their efforts to restore amicable relations between the United States and Spain. The Queen Regent laid special stress on the necessity of maintaining the peace of Europe and securing an entente of the European monarchs against Republican, aggressive America, and on the affinity of her dynasty with the Hapsburgs. It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph, while replying to the Queen cautiously and conservatively, has actually written to Emperor William, endeavoring to elicit a reply pledging the latter to promise to tender his good services in trying to maintain peace. More recently Spain approached Germany and Austria with the view of obtaining assurance that they, in the event of war, would assist Spain in some way or other.

The Spanish Minister here, Sener Mendez de Vigo, father-in-law of Señor Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington, had a conference on Wednesday last with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, when the latter assured him that, while Germany carnestly desired the maintenance of peace, she certainly would not pledge herself to anything but the strictest neutrality. Spain is believed to have received the same answer from Vienna and Paris.

Senor Sandoval, the Spanish agent, has thus far failed in his efforts as a purchaser of torpedo-boats and other warships.

TROUBLE IMMINENT IN PORTO RICO. THE VIZCAYA GOING TO THE ISLAND FROM

Havana, via Key West, March 19.-In spite of official and other denials, it is believed that serious troubles for Spain in Porto Rico are imminent, and it is asserted, though the report cannot be verified at present, that the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, when she leaves Havana, go to Porto Rico in order to strength hands of the Government officials there. strengthen the

FREE ADMISSION OF WAR SUPPLIES. THE HOUSE PASSES MR. DINGLEY'S BILL WITH-OUT A DIVISION.

Washington, March 19 .- At the opening of session of the House to-day Mr. Dingley offered the bill reported from the Ways and Means Com-mittee, providing for the free entry into this country of guns, ammunition and other naval supplies and war material purchased abroad until January 1, 1899. He explained that the committee had unanimously reported the bill. It was asked for by the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Some of the Democrats undertook to poke fun Dingley by asking him why these should be admitted free of duty if the "foreigner

Mr. Dingley replied rather sharply that it was perfectly understood that where articles were pur-chased abroad and imported the purchaser paid

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) said he believed that the Government should always have the right to et, and he thought there should be a general for that purpose. The bill was passed with-

"This is a bill to indemnify the taxpayer," ob-

Mr. Henry (Dem., Miss.) claimed the floor on a question of personal privilege, and sent to the clerk's desk for the purpose of having it read to the House a quotation from an interview with the Spanish Amhassador at Vienna, in which the Ambassador said that if the United States, in the event of war, snould incite the Philippines to revolt, Spain could revenge herself by raising revolts in the American Southern States.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL FINISHED. THE PERSONNEL BILL TO BE INTRODUCED AS A bill was practically completed to-day by the sub-

mittee on Monday. The items in the bill have been covered in these dispatches. The most important ction taken to-day was the elimination of the features of the bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy, which it was proposed to incorporate in the appropriation bill. This step was decided upon after the conference Assistant Secretary Roosevelt had with the full committee yesterday, and with the definite understanding that the personnel bill would be considered and pressed in some shape immediately after the Naval bill was out of the way. The committee, however, placed in the bill authorization for ten additional assistant engineers and fifteen pay officers, who were asked for by the Department. The bill appropriates \$200,000, to be expended in the next fiscal year on each of the five drydocks authorized. Half a mil-ion is appropriated for each of the three battle-ships.

THE SAN MARTINO SOLD.

NAME OF THE PURCHASER OF THE ARGENTINE CRUISER NOT KNOWN.

Rome, March 19 - Arrangements have been made between the Argentine Republic and the Orlando Shipbuilding Company for the sale of the armored cruiser San Martino. The name of the purchaser of the San Martino is not stated.

SPAIN SAID TO HAVE BOUGHT A YACHT. RUMORED PURCHASE OF THE GIRALDA, BELONG-

Nice, March 19.-It is rumored that Spain has purchased the steam yacht Giralda, belonging to Hugh McCalmont, M. P., the well-known English

The Giralda is 289 feet long, has 35.1 feet beam and is 18 feet deep. Her designers were the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engine Company, and she was built at Glasgow in 1891. Her triple expansion engines are registered up to 6,500 horse-power, and her launch measurement is 1,600 tons. The carrying capacity of the yacht's bunkers is 450 tons, or enough to last ten days, steaming at sixteen knots speed. The upper deck of the Giraida is atrengthened so as to sustain the weight of the heaviest quick-firing guns, and her engine-rooms and boilers are efficiently protected by her coal-bunkers. There is a complete armony of rifles on her main deck and a pair of quick-firing guns are mounted upon her promenade deck.

COMMANDER BROWNSON AT ELSWICK. A CONFERENCE HELD WITH MAXIM AND OTHERS AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

London, March 19.-Commander Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, has gone to visit the Elswick Works. Commander Brownson, Hiram Maxim and

others had a long conference at the United States Embassy this morning. TO DISMISS STAR ROUTE CASES.

San Francisco, March 19-Mr. Knight, Assistant United States District-Attorney here, says telegraphic instructions have been received from Washington to dismiss the Star Route cases. These old about \$500,000, with interest from 1882. The principal sum was alleged to have been obtained from the charges by mail contractors and sub-contractors for the carriage of the mails. These suits went to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1887 on de-murrer and slumbered there three or four years. Mr. Knight says it would be useless to prosecute them, as the Government has no evidence on which a judgment could be obtained. The routes were in Montana, Nevada and adjacent territory.

Leith for Liverpool, off Gabbard lightship, was spoken near Flushing yesterday by a trading vested. You Central Station for the West on one of the great through trains of the New-York Central—justly styled "America's Greatest Rallroad."—Advt.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1898. - 3 PARTS, 28 PAGES, WITH ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, 24 PAGES. THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

ENGLISH OPINION ON AMERICAN FRIENDLINESS TO ENGLAND.

LOMBARD STREET EXPECTS PEACE\_CONTI-NENTAL GOVERNMENTS AND SPAIN-CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

INV CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

London, March 19.-Englishmen are not insensible to the marked change in American feelgratified by the evidences of American friendship and cordiality. It gives them a new sensation to hear that "God Save the Queen" is sung by audiences in American theatres and that influential Americans advocate an alliance with England. Leader writers are cautious, almost non-committal, because such a coalition is clearly premature. The times are too critical to admit of definite discussion of the expediency of an Anglo-American alliance. The truth Is recognized that the chief function of the present era of good-feeling is to create an atmosphere for a community of interests in the near future. The fact that a formal defensive alliance does not for a moment enter into the immediate problems of diplomacy does not put any restraint upon the satisfaction which is felt here that American opinion is setting strongly in the direction of cordial co-operation and intimate association with England for the promotion of the highest interests of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Since generalizations are unsatisfactory, I repeat a few expressions of prominent Englishmen, which illustrate the spirit and tone of the discussion everywhere. Sir Charles Ditke writes

what are called sentiments, but I am a strong sympathizer with the feeling which is general in the United States with regard to the condition of Cuba and the proceedings by which it has been brought to its present state. I also gladly recognize the recent general admission in the United States of the identity of interest between the United Kingdom and the States in regard to trade facilities in China and many other portions of the world. It must be a hope in all our minds that this community of opinion on various important subjects will bring about closer and closer relations between our coun tries. James Bryce writes: "Personally I have al-

ways believed that beneath the sometimes troub led surface there was a deep and strong current of sympathy for each other, as well as a sense of essential unity in the two great and free English peoples on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. Some fifteen years ago I ventured to say to a large and representative American audience that I felt sure that if some day England were to be hard pressed by a combination of European Powers America would not stand indifferently by and see the old country in peril. So, likewise, England would not look on unconcerned nor remain - utral were ever America to be in any like risk. For the stories which seem to be put in circulation of British designs regarding Hawaii and of British sympathy with Spain on the Cuban question there is not a shadow of foundation. either quarter. We wish nothing in either mat ter but that you should take the course which will make for your own peace and well-being. We are divided among ourselves on many ques tions, but are all united on one, in the desire to maintain the most friendly relations with terests in the world at large are substantially the same as our own, so that co-operation between the two countries will be as practically beneficial to both as it will be in accord with the genuine feelings of our people.

Dr. Conan Doyle writes: "It is very pleasant to read of the present good feeling between the United States and Great Britain to those quo rum pars parva fuf-who have long believed that the United States of the future will include every man who speaks English. This is the first faint streak of dawn."

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins writes: "My recent experiences in the United States have immensely increased both my eagerness and my hope for the increase of feelings of cordiality and friendship between your country and mine. I have no title to speak except for myself, and that I venture to do only on your invitation. But I greet every step by which England and America draw nearer to one another with real and sincere joy. Whenever either of us holds out a hand I hope the other will clasp it."

The American Ambassador will return tomorrow, after a two months' vacation. The work of the Embassy has not suffered from his absence, since Mr. Henry White is fully qualimatic emergency. He has been highly successful in conducting the delicate negotiations with the Brazilian Minister for the purchase of the two cruisers. Lieutenant Colwell, after five hours' command of the Amazonas, is renewing his business as a diplomatic shipbroker. The Chilian ship O'Higgins is nearly ready for sea, and no effort will be spared by either American or Spanish agents to secure her. Commander Brownson is hard at work, but jealously guards the secrets of his mission. Large contracts for the purchase of guns and war material, as well as warships, will be made. The entire Embassy staff, which has been reinforced by Colonel Bates, is working harmoniously and effi-

The stendiness of the stock market while these

unwonted American armaments are in progress Lombard Street that war between the United States and Spain is imminent; neither great financiers nor small speculators are really alarmed. All the Continental bourses are sympathetic on this question. The opinion prevails in all European monetary centres that Paris controls Spanish finance and will hold back the Madrid Government from declaring war. The best-informed English financiers also believe that the combination of Continental Powers for a diplomatic campaign in defence of Spain is probable rather than possible. They do not base their expectations of such coalition on the religious sympathies of Italy, Austria, South Germany and France with Catholic Spain, nor on the German Emperor's irritation over the Amerfoun tariff, but on the disturbance to dynasties and state systems which would be caused by the overthrow of the monarchy in Spain. A revolution in Madrid would imply a financial crash in Paris, where spanish securities are largely held. No Continental Government wishes to have so startling a change in the European system as a crisis in the monarchical fortunes of Spain. These views are frankly expressed by the Vienna journals, and notably by the "Novoe Vremopinion. Money and menarchy are, in the judgment of veteran financiers, an irresistible combination on the side of peace. Moreover, financiers here and on the Continent are convinced by this time that President McKinley is a statesman who is not influenced by sudden emotion or impulse in State affairs, but insists upon reasoning everything out deliberately. Nothing like recklessness is apprehended from Washington. The real point of danger is felt to be Madrid, where there is a political magazine which may